BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1840. 3,243.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement...	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 27th Novr. 1840.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION TOMORROW SATURDAY the 28th Instant, WILL SELL at his residence Byculla, A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property is on view until the hour of Sale, Catalogues are not published.

AT ONE P. M.

A Buggy and a set of Carriage Harness and unless previously disposed of, the Cab Phæton and Horses advertized in this days paper, either together or seperate.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1840. *

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS between the hours of six o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 21st Instant, and Monday nine o'clock the 23d Instant, the Commission Room of Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO. No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, was entered by Burglars, and property to the amount of Rs. 12,852, principally in Gold Watches and Jewellery were stolen.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of Rupees Five Hundred will be paid by Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO. to any person who may give such information as to cause the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the offenders. *

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

By Public Auction.

ON Monday the 7th Proximo, on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out-Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues are published and may be had of the Auctioneers.

The Library will be on view from Thursday the 3d Proximo.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1840. *

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A London built Cab Phæton for one or two Horses, light, and in excellent condition, with German shutters, shafts for a single horse, double and single harness—together with a pair of Iron Grey Arab Horses, young, with excellent action, and accustomed to the Saddle; the property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them:

Price Rs. 2500,

May be seen on a day's previous notice being given to the above. *

AN English Buggy in excellent order with a set of covered Harness.....	Rs.	500
A Grey Arab Saddle or Buggy Horse rising six years old.....	,,	400
A Young fresh Arab unbroken about four years old.....	,,	800
A Bay Arab Saddle Horse has carried a Lady.....	,,	550

Forbes Street, Bombay 27th Nov. 1840.*

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. H. SONNENKALB, in our Establishment ceased on 31st July last, and Mr. GILBERT FARIE, is admitted a partner from this date.

MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.

Bombay, 23d November 1840.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF MOOLNA SMALLJEE ADAMJEE, will sell on the dates hereafter mentioned the following Houses viz.

On Monday the 30th Instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. 2 Houses with upper stories situated near the King's Barracks, assessed No. 130.

On Thursday the 3rd December, at 4 P. M. a three storied House at Chinch Bunder No. 112.

On Saturday the 5th December, at 4 o'clock a three storied House in Busary Walla, No. 35 and a range of 9 apartments with upper Rooms No. 16.

On Monday the 7th December, an upper Roomed House situated in Memon Wara, No. 323.

On Thursday the 9th December, an upper Roomed House with a yard and well of water situated near Cowasjee Patell's Tank.

On Saturday the 12th December, a lower Roomed House situated in Duncan Road opposite the Rope Walk.

Also a large quantity of Beads, Iron, Lead, Grapnels, a Chain Cable, a Brass Gun, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine Oil, &c. The dates of the sale of each article will hereafter be specified; TERMS a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within three days, or the property will be resold. The first purchaser to pay all expences incurred, make good any loss that may occur, and to forfeit any profit arising from such resale. *

FOR SALE on Commission, at the above Rooms, a few Kegs of Prime Corned Beef, prepared expressly for the climate of 56lbs. each comprising Briskets and Humps—Price Rs. 28 per Keg.

Also some Genuine Highland Whiskey at Rs. 15 per doz.

TO be disposed of by Public Auction positively without reserve on Wednesday next the 2nd of December. A large assortment of Oil Cloths, variety of Patterns, and of all sizes.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		40	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....		20	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each		5	do.
10	Do. of 1/3	do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of 1/4	do. do.	5	do.
80	Do. of 1/8	do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16		do. 26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND CO. and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.

Trustee. *

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1840.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees	116	each.
Half Do. ,, ,,	58½	,,
Quarter Do. ,, ,,	30	,,
Eighth Do. ,, ,,	15	,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 27th November 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.—The fast sailing Ship "*Frances*," G. CORKHILL, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 1st proximo.—Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

Meadow Street, 27th November 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT COLOMBO.—The fine barque LORD ELPHINSTONE, Burthen 419 Tons, G. L. SIMMONS, Master, will leave this on the 1st December.

For light freight only or passage, having good Accommodations, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM.—Nesbit Lane. Nov. 27, 1840. *

ANY Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who would give his Professional Services, would be treated with upon liberal terms for a passage. Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

TO BE LET.

A VERY commodious and suitable UPPER ROOMS for a Public or Mertile Office, next to Mr. LEGGET'S.—For particulars apply to Mr. L. BARRETTO, No. 9. *

Hummum Street, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1840.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	16	6
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover...	9	3	6
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	0	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.....	13	11	0
Complete.....	£46	11	0

KING'S PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	15	0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover..	9	16	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	13	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.....	13	13	0
Complete.....	£47	14	0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

	£	s.	d.
The weight of 3 sovereigns.....	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns.....	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns.....	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns.....	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns.....	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns.....	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns.....	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns.....	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled, in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	£10 10 0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled.	

with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted..... 12 12 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted..... 14 14 0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted..... 14 14 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted.... 17 17 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted..... 21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £ 3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to. A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and, SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta.*

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES
A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,
Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, *Cornhill, London.*

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

£ s. d.
Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers..... 10 10 0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers..... 12 12 0

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers..... 13 10 0

Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above sets of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths. No. 14, Cornhill, London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s 6d. per oz.

Price, with Chased Centres.

£ s. d.
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. dismeter 12 oz at 8s. 6d.. 5 2 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz..... 7 4 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz..... 8 10 0
round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz..... 12 15 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz..... 17 17 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz..... 36 11 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz..... 52 14 0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices for Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights :—

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons.....	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Table Forks.....	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Spoons..	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Forks..	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 pair ditto ditto Gravy Spoons..	13 at	6	6..	4	4	6
1 ditto ditto Soup Ladle.....	11 at	6	6..	3	11	6
4 ditto ditto Sauce Ladles.....	12 at	7	0..	4	4	0
4 ditto ditto Salt ditto (gilt bowls).....				1	18	0
1 ditto ditto Fish Slice (pierced and strong) ...				3	4	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Tea Spoons.....	14 at	7	0..	4	18	0
1 pair ditto ditto Sugar Tongs.....				1	3	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at..... 6s. 2d. per ounce.
King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at..... 6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated within sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants. *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the abovenamed Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1840.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, collector of Sholapoor, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1840.

Assistant Surgeon Bourchier is permitted to proceed to the presidency on medical certificate, and assistant surgeon Waller, vaccinator, Concan division, will proceed to Rutnagherry, and on Dr. Bourchier's departure, assume medical charge of the civil duties of the zillah, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governer in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant A. G. Shaw, assistant to the superintendent of roads, leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 10th proximo, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, NOVEMBER 25.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1840.

Information having been received from Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart. Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Shooja Ool Moolk, of the Defeat of the Troops of Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ex-Chief of Cabool, by a Force under the Command of Major General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B. at Purwur, in Kohistan, on the 2nd instant, and of Dost Mahomed Khan having fled from the Field of Battle, & surrendered himself unconditionally, to the Envoy in person at Cabool, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct a Salute of 21 Guns to be fired from the Garrison of Bombay, in commemoration of this event.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secretary to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1840.

No. 743 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor of India in Council dated the 7th of October 1840, and with reference to the 9th Para. to direct, that the General Order of the 20th of August last (No. 5120) shall come into operation from the 1st instant, at all Stations under this Presidency; except Aden and Karrack.

No. 218 of 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENRAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 7th October 1840

1. In continuation of General Orders of the 8th July last, No. 146, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the Consolidated rates of Pay therein laid down, for the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's and Hon'ble Company's Services, are to be drawn for men in confinement: the amount being disposed of as directed in General Orders No. 184, 21st November 1823, and the prisoner being dieted under the regulations at present in force.

2. The same rates of Pay are to be drawn for Men in Hospital, who will continue to be dieted by the Commissariat as at present, in comformity with the Medical Regulations.

3. One month's pay to defray Funeral charges, as authorized in General Orders 5th October 1827, No. 207, will also be drawn at the above rates, for Men deceased, whose bodies require sepulture.

4. The pay of Boys attached to Her Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons and Infantry, will be allowed as heretofore, at 5*d.* for the former, and 6½*d.* for the latter per day, with the new scale of rations.—The pay converted into Indian currency, at the rate of 2*s.* ½*d.* per Rupee, will stand as follows.

	For 28 days		For 29 days		For 30 days		For 31 days	
Cavalry.	5	11	5	14	9	6	2	6
Infantry.	7	6	7	11	1	7	15	4
							5	3
							8	7

5. The future rate of dry batta (or compensation in lieu of rations without spirits) payable where necessary, by the Commissariat Department, will be the same as at present, namely company's annas (3—4) three and four pies per diem, this amount being a close approximation to the actual and general average cost of the new scale of rations, less the compensation for Liquor, to be included in the future Consolidated Regimental Pay of European Soldiers.

6. In cases where detachments moving or stationary may be without a Canteen Establishment, and it may become necessary in consequence for the Commissariat to issue Rum to the Men, the rate of payment is to be ten pie for each dram, to be recovered by bills drawn by the Departments on Paymasters of Regiments, or Officers drawing the pay of the Men thus suppiled with liquor.

7. Whenever it may happen, that any of the Articles prescribed for the Soldier's future rations, shall not be obtainable, compensation in lieu is to be paid by the Commissariat, at such rates as will accorwith the cost to Government of the same Articles at the nearest European Station, the Commissariat Officer of which will grant a monthly certificate of such cost, for the information and guidance of the parties concerned.

8. It is left to the discretion of the Commissariat Department, to issue either Tea or Coffee (or a proportion of the both) as an article of the daily Rations, as may be most convenient, or as circumstances may demand, but it is to be understood, that where both Articles are procurable with facility, the wishes of Commanding Officers should be attended to.

9. In consequence of the difficulty of marking the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the new scale of Rations, in some of the more distant Stations of the Bengal European Troops, it is hereby directed, that the provisions of General Orders 8th July 1840, instead of having effect from the 1st November next, shall come into operation throughout the Presidency of Fort William, from the 1st January, and in Affghanistan, from the 1st March 1841. The Government of Madras and Bombay will adopt such similar measure of postponement as may be considered expedient.

10. The extra daily allowance of half a pound of meat at present issued to the European Troops serving beyond the Indus, is to be continued to them, should the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan consider the allowance necessary as a special indulgence, after the introduction of the the scale of Rations, and until further orders.

11. The existing Regulations for the supply of Rum to Canteens by the Commissariat, are not affected in any way by the new system of Rations now under advertence.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

No. 744 of 1840.—Captain J. D. Browne of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 745 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry and as Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Infantry being promoted to Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 267—Mr. Charles Henry Morse, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th November 1840.

Medical Establishment.

No. 268—Mr. George Montague Scott Seaward 10th November 1840.

Lieutenant E. Wood of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Bombay 10th November 1840.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1840.

No. 746 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Sepoys Tents which may be condemned, are to be reserved, and allowed to accumulate in the several Arsenals under this Presidency, for the accommodation of Prisoners.

No. 747 of 1840.—Lieutenant G. Moore, Member of the Military Board, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 748 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Station of Kurrachee is reconstituted a 2nd Class Brigade, and to re-appoint Brigadier F. Farquharson to it until further orders.

Colonel England of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, is appointed to command the 2nd Brigade of the Force under Major General Brooks.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1840.

No. 749 of 1840.—Lieutenant W. P. Cotes of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared unfit to perform the effective duties of the service is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 750 of 1840.—A Field Order by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Commanding Upper Scinde, dated 27th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant Stock of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Commissariat Officer on his arrival at Bagh, is confirmed.

No. 751 of 1840.—Captain J. E. Parsons, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Payamaster Southern Division of the Army, received charge of the Pay Office of that Division from Lieutenant Warburton, on the 9th instant.

No. 752 of 1840—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, dated the 23rd ultimo, appointing Cornet H. L. Fagan to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Wing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, proceeded on service.

No. 753 of 1840.—A Field Order by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Commanding in Upper Scinde, date 17th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Falconer to act as Commissariat Officer at Sheree, from the 6th October, the date of Lieutenant Deneri's departure from that Out-post for Bagh. is confirmed.

No. 754 of 1840.—The following appointment is made.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Vaillant to be Adjutant. vice Lieutenant Evans proceeding to Europe, Date of appointment 14th October 1840.

No. 755 of 1840,—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. dated the 13th August 1840, directing that all Reports and Returns of the Troops at Karrack, be made to the next Senior Officer, Captain Elder, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, on his departure to the Presidency, on sick-certificate.

No. 756 of 1840.—Surgeon H. Johnston, Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years. for the benfit of his health.

No. 757 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order, No. 228, dated 4th instant, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 238 of 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 4th November 1840.

Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following additions are authorized to be made to the Medical Establishments of the three Presidencies, viz.t.

Fort William.
1 Superintending Surgeon.
Fort St. George.
1 Surgeon. | 3 Assistant Surgeons.
Bombay.
5 Surgeons. | 5 Assistant Surgeons.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 24th —Lieut. P. Ogilvy, 35th M. N. I.
do. 25th. Ensign Mandor, 4th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25th.—Ensign J. Wray, 24th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Godfrey, 20th Regt. N. I. to Kurachee.
do. 26th. Lieut. Col. H. Walpole, H. M. 39th Foot to Kamptee.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hono ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notce is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hourable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez, by the H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, on Tuesday next, the 1st Proximo, will be closed at this Office, at 12 o'clock, precisely on that day.

An after Packet, will however be kept open till 2 o'clock, P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

E E. ELLIOT,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay Genl Post Office,
25th November 1840.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1840.

No. 122 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Midshipman A. Timbrell, to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1840.

No. 123 of 1840.—The following Volunteers for the Indian Navy having arrived by the ship "Malabar" on the 10th instant, are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable Court of Directors.

Mr. Samuel Barnes Hellard.
,, Rowley Ward Leeds.
,, Richard Meade Ranclaud.

No. 124 of 1840—Frances D'Souza. 1st Hospital Assistant of the Indian Navy. is allowed an extension of leave to the end of December next.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1840.

No. 125 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Campbell, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, to the temporary command of the Honorable Company's Brig Taptee, from the 19th of September last, vice Nesbitt, transferred to the Hastings.

Acting Lieutenant Nesbitt, Supernumerary on board the Hastings. proceeding to Aden to rejoin the Brig Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Captain Goodfellow, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Captain Mignan of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on Board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Assistant Apothecary Elliott, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with passage to that Port, on board the Sesostris, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 19th of July to the 17th of August last.

Conductor Hardee of the Coal Department, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port, on board the Euphrates, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 14th of July to the 4th of September 1839.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt, of the Palinurus, to be temporary Acting Lieutenant of the Brig Euphrates, from the date of his joining that vessel.

Captain Kelly of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, proceeding to Adden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 17th July to the 7th of August last.

Lieutenant North, of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port, on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 17th July to the 7th of August last.

Lieutenant Blauckley, of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Sesostris, at the Wardroom Mess of that Vessel, from the 17th of July to the 7th of August last.

Ensign Crawde of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Sesostris, at the Wardroom Mess of that Vessel, from the 17th of July to the 7th of August last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon James McIntosh, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Sesostris, at that Wardroom Mess of that Vessel, from the 19th of July to the 7th of August last.

Lieutenant Prendergast of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

By the Senior Officer in the Red Sea.

Captain Goodfellow, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Commander's Table, from the 31st of August to the 11th of September 1840.

Captain Goodfellow, proceeding on Government duty from Aden to Mocha, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Commander's Table, from the 17th to the 24th of June last.

Mr. J. Hatchatoor, Arabic Interpreter, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Officer's Table, from the 11th of August to the 10th of September last.

Sheik Shoonarkee, the Governor of Barbara, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 16th to the 22nd of August last.

Abdool Russool, British Agent at Mocha, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 16th to the 24th of August last.

By the Commodore in the Persian Gulf.

S. Hennell Esquire, Resident in the Gulf of Persia, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, at the Commander's Table, from the 14th of July to the 1st of August last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Harrison, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, from Muscat to Karg, at the Commander's Table, from the 29th of June to the 2rd of July 1840, both days inclusive.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Frazer, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, from Muscat to Karg, at the Commander's Table, from 2nd to the 5th of August last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Pinkerton, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Commander's Table, from Karrack to Muscat, from the 14th of July to the 1st August last, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant Milne, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, at the Commander's Table, from Kurrack to Bombay, from the 14th to the 24th of August last, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant Colonel Hughea of the 6th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, at the Commander's Table, from the 14th to the 24th of August last.

By the Senior Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus.

Lieutenant Tyler of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Meteor" at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 21st of July to the 3rd of August last.

Captain Caulfield of Her Majesty's 40th Regt. to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Meteor" at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukker, from the 16th to the 28th of August last.

Lieutenant Todd of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Meteor" at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 16th to the 28th of August last.

Ensign A. Williams of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Indus, at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 21st of June to the 5th of July last.

Lieutenant Franklin of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Indus" at the Commander's Table, frrm Tatta to Bukker, from the 24th of June to the 5th of July last.

Captain Boscawen of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Indus" at the Commander's Table from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 16th to the 28th of August last.

Lieutenants Seymour, Wakefield, and White of of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a psssage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Indus' at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 16th to the 28th of August last.

Captain Hart, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Planet," at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 22nd of June to the 3rd of July last.

Captain Stafford, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Planet," at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 21st of July to the 1st of August last.

Ensign McAndrews of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Planet" at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 21st of July to the 1st of August last.

Ensign Jameson, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel "Planet" at the Commander's Table, from Tattah to Bukkur, from the 22nd June to the 3rd of July last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Acg. Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—None.

SAILED.

Nov. 24th The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. A. H. Gordon C mg. to Vingorla and Kurrachee.

Do. Barque Ardaseer, A. McIntyre Master to China.

Do. 25th Schooner Rose J. Nestle Master to Singapore.

Do. Ship Benares. C. Edwards Master to the West Coast of Sumatra. Passengers.—Mr. Edward and family 2 Parsees 2 Clerks and 3 Servants.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Nurbudda.	Berenice.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Ann.
Julia.	Royal Saxon.
Westmoreland,	Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Amity.
Sarah	Java.
John Garrow.	Indian.
Harriet Scott.	Helena.
Gilmore.	Frances.
Recovery.	Superior.
Malabar	Brilliant.
Orleana.	Childe Harold.
Bombay.	Woodman.
Duke of Lancaster,	Brenda
James Moran.	Strabane.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline.	Lowjee Family.
Sir Wm. Walnee,	Charles Forbes.
Colone. Newal.	Fanny,
Atiet Rahimau.	Helen.
Caledonia.	Hydroose.
Elphinstone.	Charlotte.
Faiz Rubany.	Union.
Essavie.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
Lad Aele.	Brig Simplicia.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.—On the 22d Nov. in the 43rd year of his age, Captain Sanderson, much regretted by his Brother Officers.

On the 21st Instant, at Mazagon Amelia Charlotte Relict of the late Major David Supple H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, November 27, 1840.

THE Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Levee at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 1st of December next at 12 o'clock.

The Native Officers will be introduced by their respective Commanding Officers.

J. R. CARNAC,—*Military Secretary.*

26th November, 1840.

THE Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Durbar in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 1st of December next at one o'clock.

R. BROWN,—*Private Secy.*

26th Nov. 1840.

BY a Government Notice we subjoin below we perceive the destination of the Steamer which is to carry the next Overland Mail on the 1st Proximo, is to be via the Persian Gulph, and under the present circumstances in Egypt we cannot but heartily concur in the propriety of this measure. However favorably disposed the Pacha may now be to permit the free passage of the Mails, he is still a despot whose intentions may change with the varying events of each hour, and his former exploits have shewn him alike inaccessible to pity as fear. A paroxysm of rage at a reverse, might put the lives of any European in his power in danger, and he who slaughtered the Mamalukes during a friendly visit, would be quite capable of any sudden act of tyranny. The value of the Mails to the Indian Community is not to be reckoned, and any want of effort to secure their safe transmission, would justly subject the authorities to well grounded and deserved reprehension.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on the 1st Proximo, for the purpose of conveying the English Mail. It is essential, that letters, both public and private, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1840.

By the Calcutta Papers of the 15th Instant, we may expect News from Chusan tomorrow or next day, as H. M. S. Cruizer had been semaphored when the *Eastern Star* went to press.

THE aspect of affairs in Nepaul again present a threatening aspect, if we are to believe the intelligence afforded by our contemporaries of the Calcutta Press. "The resident" Mr. Hodgson's life is said to be in imminent danger, as 20,000 Nepaulese were assembled on the Hills ready to pour down upon Katmandoo on receiving orders to that effect from China." We somehow think the latter part of this intelligence must be communicated by some alarmist. Surely the Nepaulese must be aware of our power, and the despicable Military reasources of the Chinese. Have we not Goorkhas's in our service, and had they not an Embassy in Calcutta within the last few years. Can they be so insensible as to tempt the vengeance of a power whose Forces under Sir David Ochterlony read them such a severe lesson at Muck wanpoore? We rather think that these reports are premature just now. Should reverses occur in China, which heaven avert, we should not be astonished by hostile declarations on the side of Nepaul, but while our power is so keenly felt on all sides, we think that though they may have all the inclination, the Mountaineers will pause ere they commit themselves decidedly with the Company's Forces, while as they are well aware of the sanctity of the character of an Envoy, they would hesitate to touch a life which would be dearly revenged by an insulted and powerful Neighbour.

Bengal Hurkaru Extraordinary, November 13.

A gentleman just arrived from Patna, writes, that he had been shown a letter from Mr. Hodgson, to a military officer, stating, that his, Mr. Hodgson's life was in the most imminent danger, as there were 28,000 Nepaulese assembled on the Hills, ready to pour down upon Katamandoo, on receiving orders to that effect from China.

THE surrender of Dost Mahommed at this moment, is perhaps one of the luckiest events which have happened to the peculiarly lucky Earl of Auckland since he launched the bolt of War against the Ex-King of Cabool Two years ago. It is the denouement of a very serious historical play, which though brought to a happy issue by the dethronement of the Usurper, will leave John Company some natural Tears to shed, at the expensive scenery, dresses, and decorations, which have been so splendidly and lavishly got up, during the very interesting performance of the piece. We have now the game in our own hands, the opposition which will be offered by the Chieftains of the Kohistan will be feeble, when they find that their Chief has given in, and like the Smith in "*The Fair Maid of Perth*" they must "fight for their own hand," and now is the time to impress Shah Shoojah with the necessity of sage Counsels, and benevolent and mild as well as firm Government. We have placed a man on the Throne of Cabool, whose previous conduct has given no hopes of either, and deep will be our responsibility if we allow a fine country, and a brave race of people, to fall again into the state of anarchy and confusion from which they are just beginning to emerge. For the first time British influence is now all powerful in Scinde, and Affghanistan, and it is to be hoped that such influence will be properly exerted, and such means taken to promote the arts of peace and civilization and the extension of commerce, that these fine countries which have hitherto only resounded to the din of arms, and been conscious of Deeds of violence and bloodshed, may exhibit such a state of improved society as may be alike agreeable to the philosopher and philanthropist. We understand that the Dost has so much reliance on the British good faith, that he has written to his sons desiring them to lay down their arms, and not protract a fruitless contest. We cannot doubt that such conduct will insure for the brave Ex-Monarch the highest consideration for their illustrious Captive from our authorities. Sure we are his whole career since the invasion of Affghanistan has been such as to excite the respect of the victorious, and we cannot doubt that every honor will be offered to him, and his present humiliating condition be alleviated as far as possible, by those into whose hands Providence has thought fit to consign his future destiny.

"ARRIVAL FROM CHUSAN.—We have been anxiously looking for news from the main force of the China expedition, H. M. S. *Cruizer*, Captain Giffard having been yesterday Semaphored: from Chusan the 1st, Macao the 6th and Singapore the 25th October. We have not yet, however, succeeded in arresting a whisper of intelligence.

WE had intended putting forth an Extra as our contemporaries of the *Courier* and *Times* have done, containing the news from China, received via Calcutta, on Wednesday, but on mature consideration we gave up the idea, as the Intelligence was of no very great importance after all, and merely gave us an account of a smart cannonading for two hours of a Chinese position at the Barriers of Macao, on a Breast work of Sand, and the taking of it with the loss of 5 wounded on our side while the Chinese appear to have lost 50 or 60 killed and double the number wounded out of about 2000 men. The only thing to be wondered at is, that the Fokies stood so long to be shot at. 300 Chinese Soldiers were marched out of Macao during the action to reinforce the work. The probability is that this affair will clear the neighbourhood of Macao of the celestial army, and render the Portuguese more able to take a decided tone with their oppressors, for in such light must the Chinese Government officers ever be viewed. This skirmish will we conceive have very little beyond local effect. The news will be either softened, or perhaps even made into a Victory before it reaches Pekin. We may however now soon expect something decisive from the main body of the Expedition. A protracted war in China would be almost as bad as a defeat, a sudden blow can alone intimidate that pusillanimous Government into favorable measures to our Commerce. A Conquest of China is a mere chimera, that is bred in the brains of those whose national enthusiasm goes beyond the bounds of probability, to revel in dreams of universal British Dominion. What we require is secure trade. Napoleon said and said truly, that we are a nation of Shopkeepers. Long may we stick to the shop. It is our best friend, the friend of peace civilization and good order, and will stand by us when

"Guns and drums and swords,
Oaths, curses and big words"

would leave us with smelancholy reminiscences and empty pockets.

WE are sorry to observe in the obituaries of our Calcutta Contemporaries the name of Dr. Macleod Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal, and who for some time was in a similar situation in this presidency, and we believe also at Madras. In both places he was well known and much looked up to by the profession. Dr. Macleod had seen hard service in all parts of the world and was universally respected.

WE have received a Hindoostanee letter from a writer signed "RAMNAC PILNAC," but as all our readers have not luxuriated under the Orthoepical auspices of Dr. Gilchrist we shall merely say, that our friend Ramnac states, that he is a Veteran and has a Son in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, that he is resident in the Concan and has sent many letters to his Son, which he conceives have been delayed by a Purvoe in charge of a certain Post office at a Military Cantonment. We thought that an European Officer was in charge of the post office at every Military station in the Presidency. We see we are in error, but we do think it would be only a measure of common prudence and of justice to the community, if some European was appointed to overlook the doings of Native Clerks, in so important a department as that of the Post, at every Civil and Military Station. Mislaid or delayed letters are often the source of much discomfort and mental anguish to many, and it is cruel even to run a risk in such a matter.

HAVING through the kindness of a friend got a glimpse of Dr. Kennedy's work on the Campaign of the Indus &c. We have done our utmost to give a few extracts, before *it takes* its departure for the location of the scenes it describes. We begin with the advantages of the situation of Kurachee.

"The Hujamry Branch of the Indus appeared at our place of encampment about as broad as the Thames at Battersea, and had very much the same appearance on its banks—low, flat, and muddy. Nothing can exceed the tortuousness of its course from the Sea, to where it diverges from the main branch, a few miles below Tatta, the bends of the river returning after long reaches to almost the identical spot from hence the last winding commenced. The depth of water both at the entrance and up the river far exceeds the capabilities of the Mhye or Tapty, or even the Nurbudda for Navigation; and the British Government appear to have been gathering husks in India, and overlooking the kernel here, in not having made an earlier demonstration to secure the advantages it must have offered them.

Depôts of stores, and well equipped detachments, at Kurachey, and Sukker, and Deera Ishmail Khan, will not only place the navigation of the whole river in perfect security, but form an invincible barrier to an invading army from the west, not that the Indus is to be relied on as "a wet ditch, full of water,"—like the moat of Ghizni, but as the canal for the easy and cheap conveyance of heavy ordnance and ammunition, and other military stores, to the scene of action, where an invading Army would find a well-equipped Artillery, which no expenditure could enable them, under any circumstances, to meet upon any thing like terms of equality. Too great a value cannot possibly be placed on the possession of the harbour of Kurachy, whether as a Military and Naval Station, or in a political and commercial view; and every thing that our Government can do, should be done without delay, to improve and strengthen it. It is the key of Scinde and the Indus, and of the approaches, either Military, or Commercial to Central Asia. A lighthouse on the head land of Manoord and a pier on piles at the landing place, are the first desiderata. The second, and third will be the improvement of the Garra Creek and a canal to reunite it to the Indus to make Kurachy what it was in the days of Alexander, on the western outlet of the Indus.

We may now at least hope that the noble canal of this immense river is open for twelve hundred miles, to the rich regions of the Punjaub and Kaubool and that the port of Bombay may become the emporium of an important traffic, conveyed along its waters, not inferior eventually to what Calcutta now receives from the Ganges. The opening of the Navigation of the Ganges formed the greatness of Calcutta, and combined with the superior advantages of Bombay to destroy Surat, which then ceased to be the emporium of European trade with the kingdom of the Mogul. The opening of the Indus can only affect the inland trade Westward; and even there it admits of most plausible argument that, whilst the regions of Central Asia, by exporting their raw products of wool, and dying drugs and gums, will be enabled to import a thousand fold beyond the experience of past ages, the vast influx of wealth will increase, and not diminish, the present trade in furs and other Russian produce exchanged for the shawls of Cashmere.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE OF JERRUK.

THE position of the Town of Jerruk is the most pleasing of any we had seen. A better knowledge of the country will shew whether

the De lta could at any time have included it, or whet her the hills which here descend ab ruptly towards the bed of the river, are a continuous chain of heights projected eas ward as a spur from the mountain ranges of Beelochistan, extending from North to South, the Western boundary of Sinde. Irregular hills, of above 100 feet in height, and having all flat tops, forming areas of different dimensions from one hundred yards square to half a mile in length, and a quarter in width, appear to form this chain; and from the summits of those nearest our Camp, the windings of the river below, and the deep hue of the dark forests on its bank, exhibited a fine landscape panorama of great interest and beauty. We thought as we looked down upon it, that such a sight repaid the privation and toil of our march, and for the first time conceived it was worth remembering that we had seen the classic Indus.

The Town of Jerruk occupies a small portion of the last step of the sloping ridges, the termination of which forms a headland projecting into and hanging over the river at a height of about 30 feet: it is not 400 yards from the landing place, and is thus the first Town we have seen in Scinde that is not on the alluvial plain formed by the deposits of the river. The position entirely commands the navigation, and not a boat could pass a battery on the headland described; whilst the garrison of the station might occupy the very bank, and have a better site for their barrack than any in lower Scinde.

The space westward of the town is a hard dry ground of sand stone and a *debris* of iron ore, not bearing a blade of grass or shrub of any sort, apparently about 2 miles square, of irregular outline from the descent of three or four hills, and sloping very gradually from South to North, where the ridge des ends precipitously into the alluvial plain—a fall of about 40 feet. The extent of this high ground westward and southward was not ascertained, but it appears to embrace a wide range of country. A finer ground for a military cantonment of three thousand men could not be imagined; elevated above the surrounding country, reaching to the very bank of a navigable river supplying the best water, near a flourishing town in an abundant country, and at a spot of some importance as connected with the western frontier, being the grand mart resorted to by the wild mountaineers of the west for the sale of their rude productions and the purchase of their few imports. When Scinde is occupied by British Garrisons, and the disposition of them is guided solely by what, is best for the troops, and best for British interests, and not for "moral effect," this place and probably Sehwan, will be the only important positions betwixt Sukker and Kurachey.

China.

Bengal Hurkaru Extra, Nov. 13.

We have just received the following from Singapore, which we lay before our readers without the least delay.

CHINA.—Yesterday's Shipping reportannounced the arrival of the *Elizabeth* from Macao the 24th August, bringing us papers to the 22d. The only intelligence of interest they furnish is the account of an affair at the Macao barrier, ending in the discomfiture and dispersion of a body of about 2,000 Chinese Troops assembled there, and who menaced an attack upon Macao, with some loss, though its extent does not seem well ascertained. Mr. Stanton, the officiating clergyman in the English chapel at Macao, had fallen into the hands of the Chinese, and had been conveyed to Canton, where he was still detained. We also publish from the *Canton Register* an interesting narrative of the operations of the *Blonde* at Amoy—of which no details from an eye-witness had before appeared in print.

[*From the Canton Press of 29th Aug*].

FIGHT AT THE BARRIER.—It will be seen from the Circular copied below, addressed by Captain Smith to the British subjects resident here, that H. E the Governor informed him that the Taoutae had left Macao on the 11th of this month for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Liu, the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton. On Monday the 17th the Taoutae returned, but without Mr. Stanton, and we are informed that the only answer he gave was that it was impossible that Mr. Stanton could be liberated, he not having been seized on Portuguese territory, and that besides he, the Taoutae, had brought with him a number of soldiers to assist the Portuguese in driving away the English. It was known before, and we stated it last week, that strong additions had been made to the fortifications at the Barrier and to the number of the garrison there, and a great many boats filled with soldiers were on Tuesday seen to pass through the inner harbour towards the barrier, where also were stationed eight war-junks, which before had been anchored opposite the town of Macao The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* left the road here for Capsingmoon soon after the return of the Taoutae was known, and returned on Tuesday in company with H M S. *Druid*, and towing the Transport *Nazareth Shah* having the Bengal volunteers on board. From the Toutae's answer it was evident that the Chinese had hostile intentions towards the English resident in Macao, and there seemed but the alternative of quietly awaiting the attack, or to check them by falling upon them first. On Wednesday morning, the 19th, H. M. Ships *Hyacinth and Larne* were seen getting under way, standing towards Fisherman's bay, and the Bengal volunteers were embarked on board the Steamer, whilst we saw nine boats filled with marines and sailors leave the *Druid*, and following in the same direction as the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*. The weather was favorable a light southerly breeze wafting the soon to as favorable position right in front of the barrier and the fortifications there, at a distance of only about 600 yards. At about half past one o'clock the *Hyacinth* began the cannonade, which was answered by the Chinese from their fort or rather breast-work, consisting of pyramids of sand-bags, having each a foundation of about 9 yards square, and upon which the 32 pounders made little or no impression. The Chinese had altogether 21 guns in the embrasures of this fortification, 15 of which were pointed towards the ships, but their fire was very soon silenced by the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*, after the guns had been only thrice fired. The neck of land on which the barrier is built is just there only about 100 yards wide, and close to the land on the inside were anchored the eight junks already mentioned of which from the ships only the masts could be seen, the hulls being hid in a great measure sheltered from shot by the land. There was besides on this side of the barrier, and on territory hitherto considered as subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, a joss-house or temple where there were several cannon from which a brisk fire was kept up upon the ships, and it was observed that these guns carried farther than those from the Junks, many of whose shot fell short of the ships. Though several balls passed over the ships, they received no injury in their hulls, but a few balls passed through the awning and sails of the *Hyacinth*. After the engagement had begun, the garrison at the joss-house was reinforced by about 300 Chinese soldiers who marched to it from the town of Macao. There was besides a considerable encampment filled with soldiers just behind the barrier, and sheltered by a sandhill, and it is supposed that there must have been altogether about 2,000 Chinese soldiers on the spot, of whom a considerable proportion were armed with matchlocks. The distance from the barrier to Macao being scarcely two miles, the whole of the engagement was witnessed from the town, and numerous spectators, Chinese as well as Portuguese and foreigners, crowded the adjacent heights.

From half past one until about half past three the ships kept up a heavy fire upon the fort and the junks behind, which was latterly only faintly answered from the Junks, but with more spirit from the Joss-house. Parties of soldiers were seen running to and fro between the barrier and the joss-house, often interrupted in their course by the shot passing over them on ploughing up the ground near them, when they would cower down, or creep along on all fours. Twice we saw them remove a dead or wounded soldier. At about half past two the English troops began to be landed on the beach at some distance from, and on the Chinese side of the fort. Some Chinese soldiers here favored by the rising ground, crept up and fired upon the parties landing, but a field-piece was brought on shore, and planted on the height, and a sharp fire kept up from it upon the Chinese encampment below, upon the Junks, and latterly also upon the Joss-house, which by the positive orders from Captain Smith had till then been spared, as being considered on neutral ground; but when the firing from it continued, all pretence to neutrality of course ceased, and a great number of soldiers were soon seen flying out of it, and from some matsheds, through which a few balls were sent, and running back to Macao. At a little after four, all the troops being landed, (130 sipahis, 120 marines and 80 seamen, commanded by Captain Mee of the Bengal volunteers) they marched upon the fort, which they found deserted, but a fire, when already in fort, was opened upon them from the junks and the Joss-house which was soon silenced by the musketry from the volunteers, the Chinese still on board the Junks tried to save themselves by leaping into the water, where many it is supposed, were killed. Two of the guns in the fort, (they were very large and heavy, in bulk equal to 32 pounder carronades, though bored for 18 pounders only) were disabled, the carriage of the one being broken, and the other broken to pieces by a shot. All the guns were spiked, and every thing else in the fort destroyed and burned A powder magazine blew up, and two men, we are sorry to say, were severely hurt by the explosion. The Chinese encampment was next burnt, and in fact every thing found on that side of the fort destroyed, with the exception of the junks, which escaped being burnt from there being no boats available to get at them. Many of them were, however, so much injured by shot, that they will probably never float again. The joss-house, from which the liveliest fire had been kept up, escaped destruction as being on neutral ground, very much to the disappointment of the assailants, who could only, by the strictest orders, be restrained from attacking it sword in hand. Indeed, during this affair, Capt. Smith seems to have been most anxious not to violate, in the slightest degree the neutrality of the territory of Macao, although the Chinese had no such scruples, for not only was the joss house on this side of the barrier, and, therefore, on Portuguese ground, but the greatest part of the soldiers that occupied it, marched to it from the town of Macao itself. The forbearance of Captain Smith, in not attacking the enemy, on neutral ground arose, no doubt, from due consideration of the peculiar position in which Macao is placed with regard to the Chinese, and we hope that his conduct will in future be imitated by the Chinese, who can have no reason whatever for complaining of the Portuguese in this affair, when even their soldiers, although engaged in active hostilities, were spared because they were on neutral ground.

The English had four men badly and slightly wounded—a marine had his arm shattered by a ball, and had to submit to amputation of the limb; another was shot in the body, and two, as we have already said, were badly injured by the explosion of the powder-magazine. The loss of the Chinese cannot be known with any degree of certainty. Those connected with their mandarins state it at only four killed, but other statements or 50 or 60 killed and about double that number wounded are probably more correct.* One shot was seen to strike a tanka boat plying between the junks, and pulled by two women; the boat was shivered to pieces, and nothing was seen of the poor women, who, it is possible, however, may have escaped, they being all expert swimmers.

We hear that the Chinese soldiers ascribe their defeat to the cowardice of their officers, who they say were the first to run away, and that they were therefore obliged to follow their example. What the result of this afair may be, it is difficult to foresee, but we hope that having received this severe lesson, the Chinese will her eafter refrain from troubling Macao. The Chinese population here has been very quiet ever since, with the exception of many families removing. The Taoutae it was rumoured had disappeared since the fight, but we learn he is now at Casa Branca. The Keun-min foo and Tso-tang have also left Macao.

* We find that *O Portugues ma China* states the loss of the Chinese at more than three hundred. This may be correct, but we have not heard it computed as high by any we have heard speak on the subject, though the Chinase are always anxious to prevent their real loss being known. No English officer has lost his life as *O Portugues* states.

The following letter was circulated on Monday last.

Macao, 17th August, 1840.

"SIR,—As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the Governor of Macao by H. M.'s officers, that the Taoutae, *Yih*, left Macao at 7 p. m. on the 11th instant, for the sole purpose of laying before the viceroy, *Lin*, the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject;—and H. E. has been kind enough to state that he will make known, at the earliest period, the result of this officer's mission."

I have &c.,
(Signed) H. SMITH.
Commanding the blockading squadron.

To——————, Esq. and other British subjects in Macao.

The *Hyacinth*, Captain Warren, has captured nine salt junks in the Broadway, which are about being sent to Capsingmoon to keep their fellows company.

She anchored in the roads here yesterday, and was soon followed by the prizes under the management of Europeans, the Chinese crews having been permitted to leave.—*Canton Press, 8th August.*

An attempt was made a few days since to set fire to the transport *Nazareth Shaw*, but detected in time to prevent injury. A man had mixed among a crowd of Chinese boats which were at the time alongside, and was observed to throw something on board, which, by emitting smoke, was found to be a fireball, and immediately thrown overboard, but it was only after a great exertion that the incendiary was secured. When he became aware that he had been detected, and that the boats were being lowered to seize him, he jumped into the water, and diving under the bottom of the ship, reappeared on the other side. For some time he eluded the grasp of his pursuers by dividing, and hiding among the Chinese boats, but he was at last taken, and is now in irons on board the *Druid*.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 11.

THE GARDEN PARTY.—The investigation of this case, was to have taken place yesterday at the Police; the parties were present, excepting Dr. Wallich, for whose attendance the case has been postponed to this day, at noon.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Sunday morning last a poor child was dreadfully burnt, and of which she died very soon after. It appears that she was the daughter of a poor woman living in Comartolee and her age was about 6 years. The mother had gone out, very imprudently leaving the child at home, and a pot of rice on fire. The child went to the fire and was *filling chillum* by way of amusement, when the flames communicated to her clothes, which in a very short time blazed forth. The child rushed out and screamed in agony. Some neighbours perceiving her, went to her assistance and soon put out the flames: but the child had been already dreadfully burnt. She was carried to the College Hospital, but the assistance she there received was in vain, as she died very soon afterwards.

LA MARTINIERE.—We hear that an addition of about five lacs of rupees is shortly to be made to the fund, bequeathed by General Claude Martine, for the support of the noble Institution in Calcutta which bears his name. In consequence of this addition, fifteen new girls and twenty boys will be admitted on the foundation. The school is to be divided into two distinct departments. It having been found necessary to remove the girls' department to a suitable house in the immediate neighbourhood of Short's Bazar.—*Calcutta Courier, November* 10.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 12.

It does not appear quite intelligible to us, whether our contemporary of the *Hurakru*, disapproves of the measure adopted by the Bombay authorities to ensure cheap butcher's meat to the happy Ducks; but it seems to have supplied him with an opportunity of reprobating the nefarious practice, of sellers of all saleable articles of consumption or utility—in other respects—of using false weights. There is no doubting that it is a "sore evil under the sun," and tells pretty sorely in our bazar accounts, when the price of flesh is added up to the loss sustained by the deficiencies in the market weights. Yet it appears to us that the Duck authorities are extremely wise; because, being perfectly aware of the impracticability of guarding against the practice of the butchers, of giving less meat for their money than they ought, they have reasonably concluded that the additional quantity now ordered to be given for a given price, will countervail what is lost in weight; for we conclude that the Bombay dealers in all eatable goods, are as addicted, by nature, to dole out their commodities by false weights, as our caterers of "flesh and blood" in the ditch. As to the practicable efficacy of the new bye-law of Bombay under remark, we think our contemporary may rest contented, that the slaughterers of cattle will find means of evading it in such a manner, as to leave it doubtful in the end, as to whether it would not have been preferable to adopt the suggestion of the *Hurkaru*, of beating down high prices by fair competitions—and Bombay has half a dozen public spirited journals! How would our contemporaries there like it, were the justices to take it into their heads to make a bye-law, reducing the price of the newspapers by one-half?

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 12.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Rangoon, 6th October:—

"From the non-arrival of our Governor, I conjecture the Court may be waiting to learn how our China affairs are going on. Indeed, we hear that the schooner *Flora Macdonald* expected at Basseen from Singapore. If so, his Majesty will have the news as soon or sooner than the folks at Calcutta.

"We have a French ship here from Bourbon, via Carical, with a large proportion of officers for a Merchant ship. She is doing nothing—her arrival is most fortunate. The observant officers will bear, testimony to LeGrand Natione, how much the Court of Ava is in dread of offending the paramount power from which fact the French statesmen will naturally infer that the inhabitants of this country are predisposed to be incorporated with those of British India, whenever it suits the Policy of the Company's Government to do so. Meanwhile our Government would do well to apprize the Court of Ava, that the violation of our treaties involves the surrender of all the territories below Yandaboo, which we restored on condition of the Treaties being in full force."

FURIOUS DRIVING.—There is scarcely a week allowed to pass without two or three cases of accidents occurring from furious driving in the town. Nearly half the number of accidental deaths brought to the notice of the Coroner, during the past six months, have been caused by the carelessness of gentlemen, driving desparately through the streets of Calcutta, which are for the most part crowded to a degree. The other day again a buggy ran over a burkundaz, injuring the unfortunate man most dangerously on the side. The burkundaz is not likely to die, but it is not expected, that he will ever recover the effects of the accident, which must unfit him for any active service during the remainder of his life.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has broke out in Calcutta and has been raging for the last two or three weeks. As yet it ravages have not been numerous, but most of the cases that have happened, have been among Europeans. Within a few days, several fatal cases occured in the General Hospital, while the other Hopitals have almost daily a case or two coming in. The appearance of this plague at this time of the year, is attributed to the heavy fall of dew at night and extreme severity of the sun in the day. It is supposed, that a shower of rain would prove beneficial, at this particular period.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 13.

The following is an extract from a letter which reached us yesterday from Benares. The whole military force of the empire appears to be in motion at the present moment.

'All is bustle and preparation here. The 12th N. I. are ordered down to Mullye, and will leave this about the 9th instant. The 41st Regt. (accompanied by a troop of the 6th Cavalry) march to Gorruckpore, the moment they are ready (about the 12th or 15th instant.)

There is a great scarcity of carriage, nothing but bullocks being procurable, some without saddles. Why this should be in a district like Benares, is a mystery to every one, one regiment (the 31st Foot,) Abbott's Survey, and the 3 companies, having as yet been the only drain on the district.

The posts of Jaunpoor, Azimghur and Ghazeepoor, were relieved about 3 weeks ago the 41st Regt. N. I., thus breaking up the strongest and efficient regiment at the station, and at a time too, when their was every probability of their being employed !! On the receipt of the order for their march the abovementioned posts were directed to be relieved by the 9th and 58th Regiments, the former of which corps march from this on the 5th instant for that purpose.

It is said that the 12th, 40th and 56th, with a company of Artillery under Capt. McVitie, and a Resalah of Local Horse are to be brigaded under Colonel Oliver, at Mullye.

The 58th Regiment are expected here about the 8th or 9th, and report says, are to occupy the lines.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE'S BALL.—The ball at Rustomjee Cowasjee's garden house on Tuesday night was one of the most splendid entertainments of the kind ever given in this city. At about nine o'clock, the guests to the number of two or three hundred, began to arrive, and found that nothing which good taste and generous hospitality could devise to render them gay and cheerful had been neglected by the worthy host.

Brilliant illuminations, appropriate and well executed transparencies, fanciful draperies, floral garlands, festoons and devices of the prettiest description,* gorgeous pillars, magnificent mirrors, &c. combined to constitute a superb *coup d'œil*, which was considerably heightened by the presence of all the beauty and fashion of Calcutta.

Soon after the arrival of the Honorable Miss Edens who came attended by a *cortege* of Aides-de-camp, dancing was commenced, under the inspiriting music of an excellent band provided and admirably directed by Mr. Ballin, was kept up until an early hour yesterday morning. At about midnight, the company, which comprised the Judges and the most distinguished members of the civil and military services, proceeded to the supper room, where every thing that the *seavoir vivre* of Wilson and Bomanjee Dadabhoy could suggest, or their united artistes accomplish, was tastefully spread, flanked by a variety of undineiable wines, the fore-most rank of which was occupied by sparkling Champaigne *de la premiere qualite*. After the discussion of as much of the solids as was necessary to satisfy the appetites of the dancers, the health of Rustomjee Cowasjee was proposed and drank with three times three, followed, at the suggestion of a merry guest, by the exhilirating "one cheer more for the ship., Rustomjee having returned thanks Longueville Clarke, in one of his happiest speeches, in which he extolled Rustomjee's public and private virtues, proposed the health of his son 'Manackjee Rustomjee,' adding his hope that he would follow in the footsteps of his excellent father, and like him become an honor to the city and to his country. Captain Harrington followed this up with one of his peculiarly facetious sailor-like allusions to chips of the Old Block, and the welkin roared and rang again with hip, hip, hurra, to the glory of Manackjee.

Soon after supper the company began to disperse, a good many, however, remaining to resume the merry dance until half past two in the morning, when all retired greatly delighted with the hospitality of their munificent host.

* In justice to Mr. H. G. Smith of Waterloo Street, it should be mentioned that the whole of the decorations were prepared under his able superintendence and were generally considered to reflect much credit his on skill and taste.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 14.

Since we last went, to press the weather has continued much the same with regard to rain. The only alteration is that it has become more boisterous. Violent gusts of wind are frequent, but of short duration, so that little injury is done by them. The tanks are full to overflowing We have been informed that the one on the Mount Road has been cut to let off the surplus water. The season hitherto has been most propitious, but should no change take place for some days to come, and the same quantity of rain fall, the injurious consequences to the poorer class of natives will be likely to be extensively felt,

A strong and rapid southerly current prevailed in the roads for some days past. In an attempt, on Thursday morning, to convey a cable on board the *Freak*, two boats were swamped, one of which was broken in pieces. Only one man was injured, by a slight contusion on the head. The Master Attendant endeavured to speak to the *Freak* by telegraph, as she was riding very hard; but she did not answer, not having, as is supposed, understood the signal. The bad weather flag was then hoisted, as appearances were suspicious. Subsequently, Captain Biden wrote to the Town Major that guns might in readiness, to indicate the danger to be apprehended, should the barometer fall. A gun fired at intervals of five minutes, and a lantern hanging at each yard arm of the Master Attendant's flag staff, is the night signal for a gale. The barometer continued steady at *five* P. M, yesterday.

Since writing the above, we understand that the Garrison flag staff has been struck, owing to the suspicious appearance of the weather.

Brigadier G. Hillier of H.M. 62d Regt., having applied for leave to join his corps in Bengal, Lieut. Col. J. Logan of H. M. 63d Regt, has been appointed by the Supreme Government to the Command of the troops on the Tenasserim coast.

We have made the following extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence, received since our last issue.

CAMP, BAHMUNDAH, *October* 30.—The Left Wing of the 20th Regt N. I. left Asseerghur on the 25th instant for Malligaum, under the command of Captain J. Melvor. We are now halting at a village called Bahmundah. During the first two days, the Wing got on pretty well, but since then, intermittent fever has prevailed considerably in the camp.

Captain G. M. Arthur accompanies the Wing. This unfortunate officer is labouring under aberration of mind, and will proceed on to Bombay from Malligaum for final examination before a Medical Commisete.

The mornings are cool and bracing, but during the day it is extremely hot and oppressive.

VIZAGAPATAM, *November* 5.—Captain Hill, the Surveyor General of this Division, a few days ago, on a tour into the interior, with the view of obtaining every possible information regarding such portions of the territory adjoining as have not yet been explored by Europeans. The route will embrace those dangerous, ugly, and insalubrious parts of the country, bordering on Goomsoor. The undertaking will be both difficult and hazardous. A Company of the 50th Regt. from Vizianagrum under the command of a Evropean Officer, and with an Apothecary in medical charge will proceed with the Surveyor. Eight elephants for the conveyance of provisions &c. will also accompany the parity. The number of souls attending Captain Hill, including escort, camp followers &c. &c. will amount to upwards of *three hundred*.

The thermometer ranges very high at present The nights however are cool. A slight fall of dew is the only moiseure that the earth now receives The scorching influence of the sun is much felt, as also, is the want of rain. Rice is selling at *sixteen*, horse-gram at *thirty*, and coffee at *three* seers, per rupee.

The hospital of the 44th Regt. it crowded with sick. Four or five tents have latterly been pitched for the accommodation of those for whom room cannot be found in the hospital. The average number of sick is from *seventy* to *ninety* daily; two thirds of which are fever cases. The men thus affected are chiefly of the party that was recently relieved at the Golcondah Field post, where the water is bad, and productive of the complaint.

The General Commanding is about to review the troops in the Division. The 44th Regiment will be inspected on the 9th and reviewed on the 14th instant.

The want of a Chaplain is much felt at this station; the one recently appointed, not having as yet arrived.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 17.

The rain ceased soon after sunrise on Saturday, and we have since had most delightful weather, with every prospect of its continuance. The mornings are cool and bracing, and we are glad to learn that health generally prevails.

The Brig *Freak* has at length been taken up for the conveyance of the details belonging to H. M. 41st Regt. to Bombay. Her agents wanted *forty* rupees for each man, but have acceded to the terms offered by the Government, *viz. thirty five* rupees for each. The Marine Board has written to the Commissary General to say that the *Freak* is ready to receive provisions for the troops. It is expected that she will sail within a week.

A private letter from the Hills states that Lord Elphinstone was to take his departure therefrom, yesterday morning, with the intention of being at Mercara on the 22d. But we place little faith in any thing that is said regarding his Lordship's movement, and shall not believe that he has actually left the Hills, until his presence at Madras convinces us of the fact.

We are happy to have it in our power to mention, that two other Regiments, the 50th and 2d, have adopted and subscribed to the plan of Captain Mackenzie for the establishment of a Retiring Fund. The provisional Committee have drawn up a circular letter, which is to be sent to those regiments that have not as yet noticed the measure, which has, through the medium of the presidency journals, been submitted to their consideration. The project is evidently assuming its proper character; and from the judicious steps now taken by the Committee, the sentiments of each separate regiment must shortly be known. Should there be any diversity of opinion as to the details of the plan, the provisional Committee have offered to do every thing in their power to forward the interests of their brother Officers. These gentlemen are well known to the army, as among its best friends; a circumstance that will create the necessary degree of confidence, so essential, in a business that involves the future welfare of the body whom they represent.

European Intelligence.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PERNAMBUCO COTTON ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF INDIA.

BY CHARLES LUSH, M. D., *Bombay Medical Establishment.*

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Committee of Agriculture &c. of the Royal Asiatic Society.

THE appearance of Major-General Briggs's excellent paper on Cotton, has rendered it unnecessary to recount the obstacles which experimentalists in India have met with, in substituting North American cotton for the inferior annual crops of the Indian peninsula. The causes of the want of success in growing cotton from North American seed on the Bombay side of India, of a quality equal to the original, were pointed out in a report I made to the Government, which was published after the experiments intrusted to me were completed in 1836. Since that time the general result of experiments on Upland Georgian cottons, not only in the southern part of India, but even as high up as Delhi, (according to extracts from a correspondence of an American gentleman lately published in the *Athenæum*,) has been a failure. To those who were still sanguine on this one point, I should imagine that the facts collected by General Briggs would be conclusive. But if more be required, let them ask how many bales of good clean cotton grown in India from American seed have made their appearance in the market since the year 1829, when the Court of Directors of the East India Company began to send out supplies of seed of that description, and to urge the Indian governments to institute experiments. The several agricultural societies and chambers of commerce have been active in importing and distributing seed, and disseminating information; but where are the commercial results?

Every impartial reader of General Briggs's *résumé* of the important national question of growing superior cotton in India, must feel convinced that this is no simple affair to be decided by experiments upon the cotton of any one country. It is a complicated and many-headed question, to be taken up in detail. May I be permitted to request the attention of the Committee to one fraction only of this extensive subject?

Is there any species of cotton which will not only bring a high price in the market, but capable of an almost indefinite increase of consumption, which, under favourable circumstances, will not degenerate, will be an addition to the present produce of the country, not a substitution, and one capable of being cleaned [seeded] by the most simple machinery, or even by the hand?

I believe the Pernambuco cotton will fulfil these several conditions. I take the liberty of quoting from the pamphlet* already alluded to, and cited by General Briggs, the following passage:—

"The Pernambuco, or kidney cotton, (*Gossypium acuminatum* of Roxburgh,) is already naturalized in this country [India], but in peculiar situations, 'old gardens of red lateritic† soil, as at Belgam and Darwar, and hedges where ashes are thrown. What we call 'black cotton soil,' when unmixed, appears almost poisonous to it, especially if irrigated. In the latter case it bears rottens abortive pods, and neither the seed nor the cotton comes to perfection. In part of the experimental farm near Broach (Guzerat), where the black soil was mixed with red sand, it grew sufficiently well.

"At the Seegeehullee farm‡ (Southern Maratha country), whether irrigated or left dry, it grew straggling and produced nothing. At Dapooree near Poona, in black soil, it has never ripened its seed, but produces shrivelled, half-formed pods. It is therefore clear that whenever favourable localities are found for this cotton, it will be an addition to the produce of the country, not a substitute of a doubtful and varying crop for a certainty§."

A reference to KOSTER's *Travels in Brazil* will give ample information on this cotton. It appears from his statement that it flourishes most in high and dry places where the soil is red or mixed with yellow, and it seems to be manured by the ashes of newly cleared jungle, which is its favorite site.

* * * * *

"Of the Pernambuco cotton it still remains to import seed as it does not abound, to naturalize it and then to search for tracts of country where it is likely to succeed on a large scale. *The circumstance of its growing in many spots [in India with a staple equal to the original, is a clear proof that it may be got to produce permanently a long staple, which no other kind in this part of India has yet been* PROVED *to do.*"

The main difficulty would seem to be to find sufficient land in the neighbourhood of the Western Ghats, unappropriatsd by more profitable or favourite crops, to grow this Pernambuco staple on a large scale. Of the provinces I have visited, I should consider the Wynaad the most promising; in fact, wherever there is a sufficient tract of sandy alluvial at the bases of the higher primary, and trap rooks, any where but the districts of "black cotton soil" will afford good hope of success. Much sandy and gravelly soil, similar to that in which the Pernambuco has been seen to grow in an undegenerated state, is to be found in several of the Western Talooks of the Southern Maratha country. The following passage is from the interesting statistical report of Mr. Thomas Marshall, printed by the Bombay Government in 1822, and describes the soil and situations required, which, when I was employed in those districts up to 1835, were still unappropriated.

"The certainty that the high gravelly plains will not bear profitable crops of grain, and the almost equal certainty that they will bear trees and shrubs, naturally suggest the inquiry whether they may not be advantageously turned to the culture of some plants of shrubby growth, not requiring either much shelter or any great nicety of treatment. The two which occur to me as offering the best prospect of success, are the coffee, and the Bourbon cotton plants. The former grows in almost every situation where it has been tried, and though it be far more productive in rich soils, its berry is of a much superior quality in poor lands, and such is certainly its native soil of Arabia. The Bourbon cotton * is, I understand, remarked for succeeding best on rather high gravelly lands where the water does not lie, and no useful plant seems to require so little care. The violence of the southwest monsoon might perhaps confine the culture of these plants to the eastern aspects of these high plains, but spontaneous shrubs seem to grow equally well on either exposure."—*Statistical Report on the Talook of Belgam*, p. 61.

The seeds of the Parnambuco cotton being situated in the centre of the division of the pod and adhering together, and but slightly connected with the fibre, can be readily separated from the staple by the human hand. Where labour is plentiful and expedition an object, it can be immediately prepared for the market after gathering, and be freed from the admixture of leaf dirt, by undergoing a hand picking simultaneously with the separation of the seed. Thus, as regards this cotton, all difficulties about churkas, and sawgins are avoided.

In order to show what prospect there is of success in the market for an increased supply of cotton, of the Pernambuco quality, I have sought for and obtained the following information, from a merchant of Bombay, well acquainted with the cotton market here and in India, in a letter dated Liverpool, 17th October, 1839.

"Since I have been here, I have made many inquiries respecting the usefulness of Pernambuco cotton, and the information I have gained here, has been confirmed by the opinion of several individuals extensively engaged in cotton manufactures in Manchester and Glasgow. It may therefore be relied on as pretty correct.

"You must, however, recollect that spinners and manufacturers have a great dislike to change the cotton which they are in the habit of using, some machinery being better adapted for one sort than for another. Also, it must be borne in mind, that in estimating the probable increase of Pernambuco, supposing it can be supplied at a cheaper rate, (even manufacturers are liable to be deceived;) but I think that they err on the safe side, owing to change just alluded to. This disinclination to change how every disappears as soon as they can discover distinctly that it is their interest to do so. There is so much competition amongst them, that every one is obliged for his own preservation to adopt every improvement, and to study with the utmost nicety the means of producing the best cotton-yarn or goods at the lowest possible price. Perhaps you are not aware that the trade of a spinner is quite distinct from that of a manufacturer, although it not unfrequently happens that the same person is both. A spinner spins only cotton-yarn, a manufacturer weaves the yarn, or thread, spun to be exported to foreign countries, and which, therefore, is not used by the manufacturer at all.

"The quantity of cotton-yarn exported last year amounted to 113,753,197 lbs. weight. Pernambuco cotton might be used with great advantage in making a large proportion of this sort of cotton yarn, (supposing always that the price be sufficiently low.) If it could be supplied as cheaply as fair *bowed American* cotton, we might safely estimate its consumption for this particular purpose at 60,000,000 lbs. weight, which will make 150,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

"The quantity of cotton used in Great Britain for manufacturing goods or cloth last year, may be taken in good round numbers at 250,000,000 lbs. There are two kinds of yarn or thread used in making cloth, one called the *warp*, which runs lengthways, the other called the *weft*, which runs across. Pernambuco cotton would do very well for the former; but a shorter and finer staple is preferred for the latter, and even at the same price American cotton would probably be taken for the purpose.

"Surat cotton, if clean, answers this purpose exceedingly well.

"If we deduct from the 250,000,000 lbs. used in manufacturing goods, the weight of cotton used as *weft*, for which Pernambuco is not applicable, and also the weight of articles of low price, such as candle-wicks, waddings, paper, &c, which can be made of the refuse of inferior kinds of cotton, there will remain perhaps 100,000,000 lbs. for which Pernambuco is the best adapted of any cotton known, which would amount to 250,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

"We should thus have an annual consumption of 400,000 bales, supposing the price to be as low as American, which at the present time may be taken at 7½d. to 8d. per pound, giving a total value of 6,500,000l.

"The following is a statement of the entire consumption of cotton in England and Scotland during the year 1838.

	Bales.	Average weight.	Total weight.	Extreme prices Jan. 4, 1840.
American cotton.	938,168	374lbs.	349,936,664	7*d.* to 9¼*d.* per lb
Brazil cotton.	147,392	171	25 204,032	9¼*d.* ,, 10¾*d.* ,,
Egyptian cotton	40,273	284	11.437,532	12½*d* ,, 17*d.* ,,
East India cotton.	94,468	363	34,291,884	5½*d.* ,, 6¾*d.* ,,
West India cotton.	16,519	316	5,220,004	7*d.* ,, 9*d.* ,,

"American sea-island was worth at the same time from 17*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound, and *choice* marks as high as 3*s.* per pound.

"I enclose a letter from very respectable cotton brokers here, which I think will give you all the additional information you may require."

Liverpool, October 17, 1839.

Sir,

With regard to the queries you have put to us, we beg to hand you the following answers, viz:

1st. Do you consider Pernambuco cotton of a quality suited to the general use of spinners and manufacturers?

Ans. Yes, Pernambuco cotton would be generally used if it could be got in quantity at the price of good fair *boweds*.

2nd. Would manufacturers use a larger quantity of Pernambuco, if it could be sold to them at a lower price than it now bears, compared with other kinds of cotton?

Ans, Most certainly: at 1½*d.* less, three times the quantity.

3rd. Is there any price at which Pernambuco would be used generally, to the exclusion of short-stapled American cotton, and what that price may be, supposing bowed cotton of fair to good fair quality to be worth 7½*d.* per pound?

Ans. It would be preferred to fair Orleans, and used in any quantity that could be produced, for it is a better cotton than American, and would command a preference at 7½*d.* to 8d. per pound, to fair American at 7*d.*, and good fair at 7½*d.* per pound.

4th. To what extent would the consumption of Pernambuco be carried, if it could be supplied in any quantity at the same prices as *boweds* of fair to good fair quality, estimating the whole consumption of the kingdom at 1,200,000 bales?

Ans. The extent could not be calculated, we could almost say, to *any extent if well cleaned*, for twist and reeled yarn for export, home use, say 300,000 to 400,000 bales of 400 lbs. each per annum.

A. S. FINLAY, ESQ.
(Signed) GLADSTONE and SERJEANTSON.

* Written in 1836.

† For a description of Laterite, vide F. BUCHANAN's (Hamilton) *Journey to Mysore*, &c. &c.

‡ Black soil.

§ This alludes to the unsuccessful attempts to substitute "Upland Georgias" for "Surats."

* Straggling plants of Bourbon, as well as of Pernambuco, cotton, are found in this district, but the Pernambuco is the better staple.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 1.

"PEACE OR WAR QUESTION.—The people of England must positively rouse themselves from the apathy with which they have hitherto regarded foreign politics, and watch with anxiety the present deliberations of Her Majesty's Ministers, on the result of which, in all human probability, depends the question of peace or war. That apathy proceeds not from any indifference to the event, but from the deep and general impression, that inasmuch as there is no cause for war, and that it is equally the interest of England and France to maintain peace, war is impossible. Lord Palmerston has apparently construed this quiescence into an approbation of his policy, and true it is, that, provided peace be maintained, the British public do not care a rush whether the province of Syria is plundered and misgoverned by an Egyptian or a Turkish oppressor.

"Then let the blast of war sound in their ears.
They will be tigers in their fierce deportment."

We believe there would be no bounds to the wrath and indignation which would burst forth in this country if, by any untoward event or combination of circumstances, we should be plunged into a war, for which there can be no pretext of national honour or interest, and which not only might easily have been avoided, but which nothing but arrogance, improvidence, and levity, could by possibility have brought. The Duke of Wellington long ago raised his warning voice, and told Her Majesty's Minister—"Protect Turkey, but take care not to quarrel with France." Deeply versed in the knowledge of the minds of nations as well as of individuals, he was fully aware of the danger to be apprehended from the excitement of national passions, however causelessly stirred up; and he knew that by observing a just proportion between our efforts and our objects, and by a skilful and conciliatory adaptation of means to ends, every purpose of our policy might be accomplished without any compromise either of interest or honour. The more we consider the propositions which Mahomed Ali, by the advice of France, has been induced to make to the Porte, the more we are convinced not only that it would be madness to reject them, but that they would effect a more advantageous settlement of the Eastern question, even for Turkey herself, than could be obtained by the most complete success to the military operations of the allies, and the utter discomfiture of the Pacha. For many years past the cardinal policy of all European has been to secure Turkey against any aggression which could afford a pretext for the protection of Russia. The treaty of July pretends to carry out this policy, and the Pacha is to be stripped of Syria, because its possession would enable him continually to encroach on the dominions of the Porte. The occupation of Syria, a disturbed province—which has been for seven years under the Egyptian Government, is no object in itself to Turkey; it would be a source of additional weakness; and if it is supposed that the ambition of Mahomed Ali would not be satisfied with the possession of Syria, much less would it be satisfied without it. Sovereign of Egypt, with his numerous well-appointed army, he would soon find pretexts for a fresh breach with the Sultan, and we may judge from past events whether Syria would not be rapidly overrun, and the whole Eastern question again re-opened by the sword of the Pacha. What the real interests of Turkey require are security for her European provinces against Russia, and for her Asiatic against Mahomed Ali, and none can be so complete at the solemn guarantee of all the other Powers, France included, and their united determination to defend her from all aggression. Turkey without Syria, but protected and guaranteed by France (together with the other Powers), would be more secure from danger than she would be with the possession of Syria, but exposed to hostilities on the part of Mahomed Ali, which he would seek the earliest opportunity to renew, and the danger of which, being sure of the sympathy and good wishes, if not the assistance, of France, he would never be afraid to encounter. No settlement which does not include France can be safe, satisfactory, or lasting. Despise the miserable insolence of the French press and of "Young France;" accept the mediation of her Government, meet her half way, show a disposition, not to succumb, to menace or defer to unreasonable pretensions, but to act in a fair spirit of compromise, with a frank and friendly consideration of the feelings of the French nation, and we may once more return to those relations of amity, the cordiality of which ought never to have been interrupted, and on the continuance of which depend the peace of Europe and the happiness of mankind.—(Times.)

"THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—Saturday morning the Saint George Steam-packet Company's powerful steam-ship *Sirius* arrived at the London Docks, from St. Petersburgh. The *Sirius* sailed from Cronstadt on the morning of Wednesday, 16th instant, and Lieutenant Waters reports that when he left there were nine sail-of-the-line and several frigates preparing for sea, supposed to be destined for Revel and Helsingfors, to repalce the old and more unserviceable vessels on those stations. The *Sirius* brought about 40 Passengers.—(Globe.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 2.

TRIAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. COURT OF PEERS.

Sitting of October 4.

The sitting commenced at a quarter after 12. M. Ferdinand Barrot addressed the Court on behalf of Col. Voisin, Colonel Parquin, Commandant Desjardins, and Bataille. He began by endeavouring to give to the attempt of Boulogne a different character from that assigned to it by the accusation, observing, that the Prince did not come with personal views and puerile ambition to attempt a revolution in France, but to bring principles of order and stablity. He then gave a history of the services of Colonel Voisin and Colonel Parquin, to prove that they had always been good and brave soldiers, and mentioned several facts to show their heroism and devotion to their country. Col. Parquin, he said, had in battle saved the life of one of his present judges, the Marshal Duke de Reggio.—[The Duke, from his seat, said this was true.]—Desjardins, he said, was an unfortunate officer, who had applied to the Prince in London for occupation, and Bataille had quitted France also, in the hope of obtaining in England the employment which he could not find here; both, he said, were ignorant of the projects of Louis Bonaparte.

M. Delacour addressed the Court for M. Le Duff de Mesonan. He attempted chiefly to show that his client was ignorant of the projects of the Prince, and alluding to the evidence of General Magnan as to offers having been made to him by M. de Mesonan, asked whether they could condemn him upon such a declaration. He had been astonished at the language and protestations of General Magnan before the Court, considering that he had been placed

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

on the retired list in 1831, for his more than ambiguous conduct as Colonel of the 49th Regiment of the line, at Lyons, during the events which took place in that city.

Commandant Parquin now rose and said—"I promised an illustrious Princess, when dying in exile, not to quit her son in the difficult position in which he was placed. This is the explanation of my appearance here by his side. I have fulfilled a pious duty, and if from heaven to which her religion and her virtues had conducted her, Queen Hortense looks down upon the sad situation of her child, she will see me sharing the misfortunes of a Prince who has honoured me with his friendship for eighteen years, and to whom I have devoted all the dearest affections of which the human heart is susceptible."

M. Persigny said—"Seven years of deep study as to the consular and imperial regime made me a partisan of Napoleanian ideas. This explains my attachment to the Prince and my present position; this is what made me the soldier of a banished Prince; this is what put arms into my hands to ensure the triumph of those noble ideas at a time when there was in France no real authority, no true liberty, and when the government and political parties were equally unable to secure the happiness of France."

The President.—I can no longer allow such doctrines to be promulgated.

M. Presigny.—I meant to say that government was not sufficiently strong, that liberty was not sufficiently extensive.

President.—That is precisely what I will not allow you to say. Take care what you say, do not aggravate your position.

M. Persigny.—I have had no intention of attacking the institutions of the country, or of accusing the government of not performing its duty.

The President.—You may err, as you have already done. I advise you at any rate not to take this course.

M. Persigny then resumed, and read from a written paper an eulogium upon the *Idees Napoleoniennes*, and asking whether France would not have attained to high glory if the Empire had not been overthrown in 1815.

The President.—All this is foreign to the business. The degree of grandeur to which the Empire would have risen but for the disasters of 1815, is not the question under consideration.

M. Persigny.—If you will permit me to continue, the Court will see that I do not wander from the point.

The President.—Continue, but indeed you are not serving your course; continue, but abridge.

M. Persigny continued in the same strain.

The President.—Try to abridge; you are reading a pamphlet, and the Court is not assembled to listen to pamphlets."

M. Persigny, continuing.—Need I, gentlemen, expose to you the present sad condition of France!' Need I show you.

The President.—This is all foreign to the affair.

M. Persigny (sitting down).—"I protest against this interruption.

The President.—Read your conclusions.

M. Persigny, with warmth and throwing down his manuscript.—I protest against the interruption of the President. I have been as moderate as it was possible to be in my language, and this the Court would have found if it had listened to me.

The President.—I again tell you that all you are reading is unconnected with the affair; arrive at conclusions.

M. Persigny remained silent.

M. Barillon pleaded in defence of Lombard, Conneau, Persigny, and Bouffet-Montauban. He commenced by complaining that it had been endeavoured to turn the attempt at Boulogne into ridicule, while he considered it as worthy of being called honourable.

The President interrupted the Advocate, and insisted that the term honourable could never be applied to such an affair.

M. Barillon replied, that every affair in which a Frenchman was engaged, however adventurous it might be, was honourable, because there was honour in courage. His words had ill expressed his sentiments, and therefore he entreated the Court to forget them. He then combatted the charges against his clients, founding his defence of them on their ignorance of the Prince's intentions until they arrived on the coast of France, when their honour would not allow them to refuse to aid the projects of the Prince.

M Nogent Saint-Laurent spoke with much force in defence of Colonel Laborde.

M. Favre, in pleading for Lieutenant Aladenize, commenced by acknowledging that he found the task he had undertaken painful and difficult. His client being an officer in the army had, he said, given his sword to support the Prince in an appeal to the people, and thereby had subjected himself to an impeachment of treason—a most horrible accusation for one who had already shed his blood for his country, whose life had hitherto been without spot, pure and irreproachable, and he might almost say glorious. Aladenize, the learned counsel urged, had been drawn on by the powerful, the irresistible fascination of politics. Had this prisoner been arraigned before a Court Martial, he might have been excused on the ground of this fascination, and his head might have been saved. There were situations in which honour commanded what duty forbade, and there were also situations in which honour frequently subjected men to make sacrifices, which every one could well conceive. Lieutenant Aladenize had expressed all this himself, with a noble candour and simplicity which spoke for itself, and rendered it unnecessary for his defender to enlarge upon his case. "He is only entering into life," continued M. Favre. "and yet would willingly embrace a glorious death; but to meet it covered with ignominy filled him horror. Seek, then, for some circumstance which extenuates his fault; weigh all the facts; view the whole of the prior life of this young man, and then, Gentlemen, I am confident you cannot condemn him to death. Spare him! and should the rumours of war now in circulation end in hostilities, break his chains, open his prison-doors, restore to him his sword, and he will still show himself worthy of bearing it."

The President then called upon General Magnan, who had expressed a wish to offer some explanations.

General Magnan said—"The Council of M. Nesonan has represented my conduct in the affair of Lyons as having been ambiguous. The following are the facts:—Being at Montprison, I received orders to march to Lyons, where I arrived for 16 hours with my regiment entire."—The General was entering into the details, when.

The President interrupted him, as going to a length out required by what had been imputed to him.

Gen. Magnan, however, continued, saying.—"My conduct was misconceived, my regiment was taken from me, but was afterwards restored, and at length I was promoted to the rank of General, upon which the King said to me, 'Your conduct at Lyons was honourable—let it always remain in your recollection.'"

The President.—You have said quite enough, the confidence of the King answers for you.

The Court adjourned at 6 till the next day.

Fashionable Follies.—Tuesday a young fashionable, whose name was entered on the police-sheet as Boileau Price, gentleman, aged 20, of Albany-terrace, Brentford, was brought before Mr. Barlow, the sitting magistrate at Kensington:—Police constable Price deposed that about two that morning he was on duty at Turnham Green, when he saw the defendant, with another gentleman, walking along. As they passed the house of Mr. Dodsworth a surgeon, one of them pulled the night-bell with tremendous force, but as he could not clearly see which of them had done it, he got into a doorway to watch their proceedings, and as they passed heard the defendant said, "I gave it a—good pull this time, at any rate." He then took them into custody. A desperate struggle ensued between them, which lasted fule five minutes, and ended by the defendant's companion getting awsy. He, however, secured the defendant and conveyed him to the station-house. Before coming to the office he had seen Mr. Dodsworth, who told him he had got up on hearing the bell ring, and had gone down to the door, but finding no one there had gone to bed again, and he would have appeared against the defendant had he not been called on to attend a patient. Mr. Dodsworth hand been out till 12 o'clock, and complained loudly of having to get ont of his bed, directly he had got into it, for no abject whatever.—The defendant in answer to the charge, said he had been out to spend the evening, and as he was walking home the other person, of whom he had no previous knowledge, walking after him, and seeing he was tipsy he allowed him to take his arm, and it was that person who pulled the bell, and not he (the defendent).—Mr. Barlow said the defendant was certainly greatly blessed with the milk of human kindness to take care of a drunken man whom he did not know, and afterwards to take that man's sins upon his own head.—The defendant declared he never said he had pulled the bell.—Mr. Barlow replied, that fact had been sworn to by the policeman. Such conduct as the defendant had been guilty of was most shameful, and more especially as the act was committed at the house of a surgeon, as the next person who might have occasion to ring might require the attendance of the doctor in a case of life and death, in which case the doctor would probably not get up, saying to himself, "I dare say it is someother vagabond, who has run away!" However, as it was the first time the defendant had been brought before him, he should mitigate the fine materially.—The worthy magistrate was here informed that it was not the defendant's first appearance at that bar.—The defendant said, "Ah, that was on the night of Epsom races, as we were coming back; the gentleman who was with me was very tipsy, and a policeman took him to the station-house for security."—Mr. Barlow: And he took you also for security;—Defendant: Why, yes, also.—Mr. Barlow said the defendant was signally unfortunate in having drunken friends. Had he known that he had been there before, he should not have promised to mitigate the fine so materially, but, having done so, he would not recall it, and would fine him only 10s., or, in default, seven days' imprisonment.—The defendant paid the money and was discharged.—It is to be hoped the magistrate will avoid such promises in future—the defendant's own defence told very ill for such a mitigation.—(Herald.)

Galignani's Messenger, October 3.

Probable Cause of the Fire at Devonport.—A Correspondent writes:—

"The perusal of your account of the fire at Devonport induces me to suggest that inquiry should be made whether any painted seamen's bags, hamock cloths, or other black painted canvas, was stowed away in the store-rooms of the *Talavera*, as it is by no means the first time vessels have taken fire from the spontaneous combustion of such articles, packed in a mass (those supplied by the Navy I know have done so. This tendency to ignition is little known among seamen, and it is not unlikely a quantity of these articles may have been put on one side, when, it left for a few weeks, they would be almost sure to break into flame. I fear some such cause as this is more likely to have caused the present calamity than incendiarism.—(Chronicle.)

A correspondent wishes to know what course would be taken by the City of London, if its chief magistrate were sentenced, by the Court of Queen's Bench, to six months' imprisonment in her Majesty's gaol of Newgate, for publishing blasphemous and seditious libels?—He observes, that if the present, or any future Attorney-General, were to file a criminal information against the proprietors of the *Weekly Dispatch*, their conviction is absolutely *inevitable*. But if its chief proprietor occupied the Civic chair, there would, he thinks, be something very awkward in the circumstance of having the Mansion House shut up, and the state coach laid aside, while the Mayor was safely lodged in the custody of the keeper of the great stone building in the Old Bailey.—(Times.)

Monday evening a large concourse of the shipwrights, coopers, and other classes of the burgesses of Liverpool, was held at the Amphitheatre, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Protestant Association for the district of Toxteth Park, where the "old freemen" of Liverpool are chiefly resident. The building was crowded in every part; 500 persons were present.—(Liverpool Albion.)

Gambling at Liverpool Races.—On Monday the Mayor and W. Rathbone, Esq., proceeded to hear evidence against Mr. W. Lynn, proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel, who was charged with keeping the Grand Stand at the Aintree race-course, for gambling purposes, and with permitting persons to play roulette there on 25th of the present month. The offence was proved, and Mr. Lynn convicted in the penalty of £200, one third of which goes to the informer, and two-thirds to the poor of the township in which the offence is committed.—(Liverpool Journal.)

An accident on the London and Birmingham Railway happened on Tuesday. The up train left the Aylesbury station at twelve o'clock, and arrived in about a quarter of an hour at the station at King's Langley, a distance of seven miles,—500 or 600 yards nearer London there is a footpath or right of way across the railway leading into the town, on which a hair-dresser was traversing at the moment the train started from the King's Langley, when, although the driver endeavoured to check the speed of the engine, he was driven forward by it several yards, and at last falling, was literally cut to pieces by the wheels of the carriages passing over his body.—(Globe.)

The rope which draws the Blackwall Railway carriages broke again yesterday, a short distance from the Stepney station. The sudden shock the train received was very great, although fortunately no one sustained any injury; the passengers were, however, much alarmed. The accident caused upwards of an hour's delay.—(Standard.)

Alleged Discourtesy to an English Officer.—We lately inserted a letter, signed "An Englishman," [See *Messenger* of 19th Sept.] from Brest, complaining of some alleged discourtesy shown by the authorities to an English officer (Captain Gordon, R. N.) at the dockyards of that station. By the following letter from the gallant Captain himself, it will be seen (and we are gratified to insert the refutation) that the statement forwarded to us was a tissue of misrepresentation:—

Sir, Lannion (Cotes du Nord), Sept. 25.

Having seen in one of your late numbers a letter from Brest, signed "an Englishman," giving an account of a visit I paid to that place, and in which *brusquerie* and want of civility is imputed to the Prefect Maritime on my waiting on him to explain the error I was in, in having passed through the port from the bagnes without a special permission, I feel it my duty to say that M. de Grivelle's reception of me was quite the contrary of what is represented in the "Englishman's letter," as he very handsomely offered to send his own boat the next day to conduct me to the Ecole Maritime on board *L'Orient*, and to the frigate laying in the roads, ready for sea, which I was prevented availing myself of by the state of the weather, and being obliged to leave Brest. As I had no communication with the Marquis of Granby or Lord Ranelagh, I can say nothing, of the restrictions to which those noblemen were subjected.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Alexander Gordon, Captain, R. N.

Galignani's Messenger, October 5.

Government Declaration against Repeal.—The cause of public order and security in Ireland has received additional strength, by the explicit exposition of the determination of the government with reference to the Repeal Association. The Lord Lieutenant, in his answer to the address of the Recorder of Dublin, on presenting the Lord Mayor, Sir J. H. James, and Sheriffs of that city on their election, to his lordship for his official approbation on Wednesday last, has left nothing to be desired. He expressed the full st confidence in the loyalty of the Irish people, and the determination of the government to abstain from direct interference with the meetings of the Repeal Association, while those meetings were so conducted as to cause no breach of the peace; but, at the same time, expressed in the strongest terms, the disapprobation of the government of the whole course of the agitation, and his determination to mark its displeasure of the agitators, by withholding every mark of favour or patronage from them. In allusion to the censurable language employed with respect to the supposed favourable period for agitating the discussion, arising out of the unsettled state of our foreign relations, his Excellency observed, that although the danger to the public peace from the employment of such language was not such as to require the interposition of the law in the way of forcible prevention or punishment, if the forbearance of the government was abused and encouragement derived from it by the agitators to proceed in their mischievous projects in a way likely to interrupt the general tranquility, that the laws would be put in force against them with vigour and energy, and all the means [prescribed by [the constitution be employed to punish the wrong-doers. One of the circumstances not the least worthy of remark, in connection with the agitation for the Repeal of the Union, is the fact, that the corporation of Dublin, or at least some of its most prominent members, have avowed their adhesion to the views, though they have not joined the lists of, the Association. His Excellency alluded to both sections of the Repealers. The estimation in which the union of the two countries is held by her Majesty's government, his Excellency thus avowed:—

"I feel it my duty to declare for myself, and every member of her Majesty's government both in Ireland and Great Britain, that we hold the maintenance of the Union between the two countries, which has now existed for forty years, to be indispensable to the security and permanent stability of the united empire."

The object of the Repealers, and the means they adopt for its accomplishment, were thus characterised:—

"I believe, and am convinced, that a Repeal of the Union by those legal and constitutional means which the advocates of that repeal declare to be the only ones they will ever resort to for the attainment of that measure—I believe that by such means, the attainment of the repeal of the Union is utterly impracticable; and if, which God forbid, an attempt were made to force it upon the legislature by any other means, I am satisfied that that attempt would recoil with discomfiture and disaster upon this country. I believe further, that even if it were possible, to attain it, its attainment would miserably disappoint the expectations which have been formed in some quarters of the benefits to be derived from it; and I believe that many of those who are the most prominent of its advocates would be the first to feel the effect of the disaster to which I have referred, and that it would be necessarily followed by a separation between the two countries; whilst that separation would be fraught with the deepest calamity to England, I believe it would be fraught with still greater calamities to this country."

The speech of the Lord Lieutenant will go forth with all the force, if not with all the forms, of a Royal proclamation. Every man, whatever may be his rank, excludes himself, by his connection with the repeal agitation, from any share in the "favour and patronage of the government." The offenders against the laws are plainly told that any breach of those wholesome regulations which the Laws have prescribed for the maintenance of the public tranquillity will be followed by early and severe punishment. On this subject his Excellency's language was at once dignified and impressive—fraught with salutary warning to the intemperate, and inspiring the well-disposed with confidence:—

"If, however, I shall feel that the manner in which these discussions are carried on should be likely to create any interruption of the public peace, or that they should afford just or reasonable grounds for alarm to her Majesty's subjects, I trust I shall be found as ready to exercise the powers of the law with vigour & energy, as I have shown myself hitherto disposed to evince respect and forbearance towards the constitutional rights of the subject. I trust, also, that in that course I shall be supported by an overwhelming majority of the people, by a great majority of even the Repealers themselves, who, whatever opinions they may entertain upon the subject, will, I am sure, feel with me, that it is alike the duty of the government and the people to uphold that obedience to the law, without which there can be no security or permanence to any of the institutions of the country, or, indeed, safety or comfort to the people themselves."

We have deemed it incumbent on us to give a prominent place to, and rather an extensive comment upon, the more prominent parts of the Lord Lieutenant's address; assured that it well deserves serious and grateful consideration and approbation from the friends of good government in both countries.—(Globe.)

Galignanis Messenger, October 7.

Amongst the nonsenses about the Palace we have been most amused with the following announcement, acquainting us with "the necessary quantity of beverage for her Majesty," which amounts, by this authority, to many hogsheads of ale:—

"The Queen's Brewer.—We understand Mr. Church, of Andover, the proprietor of an establishment by no means extensive, has, through the interest of Lord Bruce, been appointed 'The Brewer to her Majesty's Household.' It appears the Earl of Errol (Lord Chamberlain) was desirous of obtaining *a better sample of malt liquor than had for some time appeared on her Majesty's table*. When Lord Bruce was dining at the Castle he suggested to the Chamberlain the propriety of permitting Mr. Church to wait upon him with samples, which was acquieseed in. Mr. Church appeared, and to his surprise received an order for *a hundred and fifty hogsheads, as a sample*, to be delivered as soon as possible. In consequence of his appointment the greatest activity prevails in the immediate neighbourhood, the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Aylesbury, having consented to erect a brewery of sufficient size to enable Mr. Church to provide *the necessary quantity of beverage for her Majesty* and visitors.—*Glocester Chronicle*."

Lord Ailsbury has acted worthily of his name, which should henceforth be spelt Alesbrewry.—(Examiner.)

Lord Cardigan's Pistols.—Lord Cardigan having contradicted the statement made before the bench at Wandsworth by the police-inspector, on the authority of Mr. Field, gunmaker, that the pistols used by him in the duel with Captain Tuckett were rifled, saying he had purchased them at Manton's, Mr. Field has addressed a letter to the *Chronicle* and *Times*, in which he states that—"*One* of the pistols was made by Messrs. Manton and Son, and had what is called 'French,' or 'fine scratch' rifle barrel a detented, or what is more commonly known as a hair-trigger and bolted, and the *other* pistol was made by Mr. S. Nock, and had a smooth inside, not rifled, and without hair-triggers or bolt-lock; it was of the usual dueling kind, and of the best manufacture."—(Examiner.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET, BY A. WILLARD.